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MR. DOLLIVER DISCUSSES THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS

Delivers a Two-Hour Speech in the Senate—Sundry Civil Bill Is Completed.

PROCEEDINGS OF HOUSE

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Senate today listened to a speech of almost two hours' duration by Mr. Dolliver on the trusts and the tariff. Mr. Dolliver afterwards conducted consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, again devoting much time to the provision for an extension of the east front of the Capitol and for an additional office building for the Senate. The office building amendment was agreed to as reported from the committee, but the extension paragraph was so modified as practically to provide for plans only, the appropriation being reduced to \$5,000.

In the course of his speech Mr. Dolliver said: "There is only one sense in which the protective tariff can be held responsible for the trusts, and that is that without the protective tariff there would have been fewer industries to combine and therefore fewer combinations. So uniformly has the approach of our tariff to the basis of free trade been accompanied by national policy that its acceptance now might safely be relied upon to induce conditions which would effectively discourage the trust movement."

He declared that the effect of the abolition of the tariff would be to turn the markets and our industries over to other nations.

Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House today, after an extended debate, sent the naval appropriation bill back to conference, the only disputed Senate amendment accepted being that providing for the construction in navy yards of two colliers.

A bill providing for the allotment of the lands of the New York Indians was passed under a resolution of the committee on rules for its immediate consideration.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS SOLID FOR ROOSEVELT

Delegates Pledged to Him Are Selected at Burlington—Summary of the Platform.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 20.—The Republican state convention to choose delegates at large to the national convention met here to-day. Before the regular business of the convention was begun Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, addressed the assembly, reviewing at length the Republican party's policy regarding the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and the isthmian canal, and his declaration "We are standing on all the great fundamental principles of public policy," evoked great applause. The resolutions, which were presented at the close of Senator Foraker's speech, were unanimously adopted. They endorse President Roosevelt in highly eulogistic terms, declaring that his administration "through the peaceful John Hay, has gained for the United States a front rank in the world's diplomacy, enabling our government, for the first time, to secure open recognition of the Monroe doctrine by the old world powers; to effectually protest against religious oppression and cruelty in Europe and to help limit the field of war in the far East, thus preventing a threatened general conflict over the partition of China."

"We recognize in our Nation's chief executive," the platform concludes, "an eminent exponent of Republican principles; and the delegates to the Republican national convention, selected by the party, will unflinchingly voice the earnest desire of the Republicans of Vermont by supporting for the party's presidential nomination Theodore Roosevelt."

Senator W. P. Dillingham, H. N. Turner, Dr. Edward Webb and John Hay, Jr., were named delegates at large to the national convention.

HITT'S EXCLUSION BILL SAID TO BE DEFECTIVE

Will Affect the Introduction of Chinese Labor Into Panama Canal Zone.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The general deficiency appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate to-day, contains as an amendment the Hitt Chinese exclusion bill, which was accepted by the House before the bill was passed. The Hitt bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Foraker and referred to the committee on foreign relations. In this committee the discovery is said, has been made that the bill will affect the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into the Panama canal zone and to a considerable extent affects the immigration to the jurisdiction of the United States, of any person held to come within the definition of the words "Chinese person," and objection has been made to the far-reaching effect of the bill. It is understood an attempt will be made to amend the measure before the deficiency bill passes the Senate.

Alleged Pass Thief Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—Leonard Scherer, a student at the University of Missouri, was arrested to-day on the charge of having stolen annual railroad passes, which, used to the limit, at the rate of 2 cents a mile, would be worth over \$10,000. The warrant for Scherer's arrest was sworn out by George Morton, general passenger agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

HOOSIERS GREETED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Bride and Groom Among the Indians Who Called at the White House.

CANNON NOT CANDIDATE

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 20.—There was quite a delegation of Hoosiers at the White House to-day. Senator Beveridge was one of the first to call on President Roosevelt. He was followed by Representative Robinson, who presented to the President Paul Krudup, Miss Ella Wefel, John F. Larwill and Kenneth Larwill and bride, all of Port Wayne. Later in the day Representative Landis put in an appearance. He was accompanied by Paul Furness, of Montpelier, who is attending the preparatory school at Annapolis.

Eugene Iglehart, of Evansville, and Gen. J. M. Shackelford, of Indian Territory, who formerly resided in Indiana, are here. They were among the callers at the committee rooms of the House of Representatives to-day. Messrs. Iglehart and General Shackelford are old friends. Their meeting to-day was the first in fifteen years.

"My prediction is that Congress will adjourn on the 28th inst.," said Representative Hemenway. "That date has been practically agreed on between the leaders of the House and Senate. I was in hopes that get-away day would come in time to permit me to attend the Republican convention in Indianapolis, but I will be compelled to forego the pleasure this year."

Speaker Cannon was not a candidate for the vice presidency. Representative Charles B. Landis called on the speaker to-day to sound him on the subject. "Under no circumstances will I permit my name to be used in the convention," declared the Illinois man to Mr. Landis. "The speaker would so far as to say," said Mr. Landis, "that he would not accept if the convention named him."

Senator Hopkins announced to-day that he was authorized by the Republican caucus to announce that he was not a candidate, preferring to serve his party in the House.

An application has been made at the War Department through Representative Landis to have the remains of B. F. Stevens, of Galveston, Ind., who died at Fort Bayard, N. M., returned to his home for burial.

Senator Fairbanks has received an invitation to deliver the commencement address at the Baptist University of Indiana, in Indianapolis, on May 19.

Bids were opened to-day at the Treasury Department for construction of the public building at Richmond, Ind. The bidders were Kramer Manufacturing Company, Richmond, \$83,872; W. H. Maxwell, Marquette, Mich., \$90,520; Demeter W. Company, Rochester, N. Y., \$61,989; James Rowson & Son, Iowa City, Ia., \$65,000; H. H. Conner, Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$64,000; E. H. Garthwait, Chicago, Ill., \$59,085; and Demeter Sanders Sprinkle, Portland, Ind., \$59,000.

John C. Robinson, Chicago, \$61,278; W. D. Spear, Toledo, O., \$59,750.

Indians were present to-day: Samuel Harpham, at Hudson, Steuben county, vice Samuel Ferguson, resigned, and vice William H. Campbell, Clinton county, vice William H. Campbell, resigned.

DEMOCRATS PREPARE FOR THE CAMPAIGN

Congressional Committee Elects Old Officers After Kitchen's Motion Results in Tie Vote.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Democratic congressional campaign committee to-night elected Charles A. Edwards secretary of the committee.

A motion was made preliminary to this action by Representative Claude Kitchen, of North Carolina, to have a member of Congress for secretary. This motion received a tie vote of 15 to 15.

The old officers were then elected unanimously, including Secretary Edwards, J. L. Pearce, assistant secretary, James L. Norris, treasurer, J. J. Slinnot and W. W. Marmaduke, secretary-at-large. Chairman Cowherd was authorized to name executive, finance and literature committees and also made ex-officio chairman of a subcommittee to fill all vacancies on the committee.

BILL MAY CONTAIN WORDS OF JEFFERSON

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce to-day took up all pending bills for the government of the Panama canal zone and disposed of the question by striking out of the Senate bill all after the enacting clause and inserting, with a few slight changes, the provisions of the act of 1803, of which Thomas Jefferson was the author, for the government of the territory acquired by the "Louisiana purchase."

W. J. BRYAN SAYS HE WILL HIRE A HALL AND TALK

Declares He Will Announce His Attitude in Regard to Platform and Candidate.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 20.—William J. Bryan announces that he will deliver a public address at 7 o'clock to-morrow in Chicago on Saturday night on "The New York Platform," the platform referred to being the one adopted by the New York Democrats recently. There will be reserved seats for ministers and newspaper men, otherwise the seats will be open to all.

Mr. Bryan says he will pay the hall rent and all expenses. This will be his declaration as to platform and a presidential candidate.

GEN. OSTERHAUS TO MEET OLD COMRADES

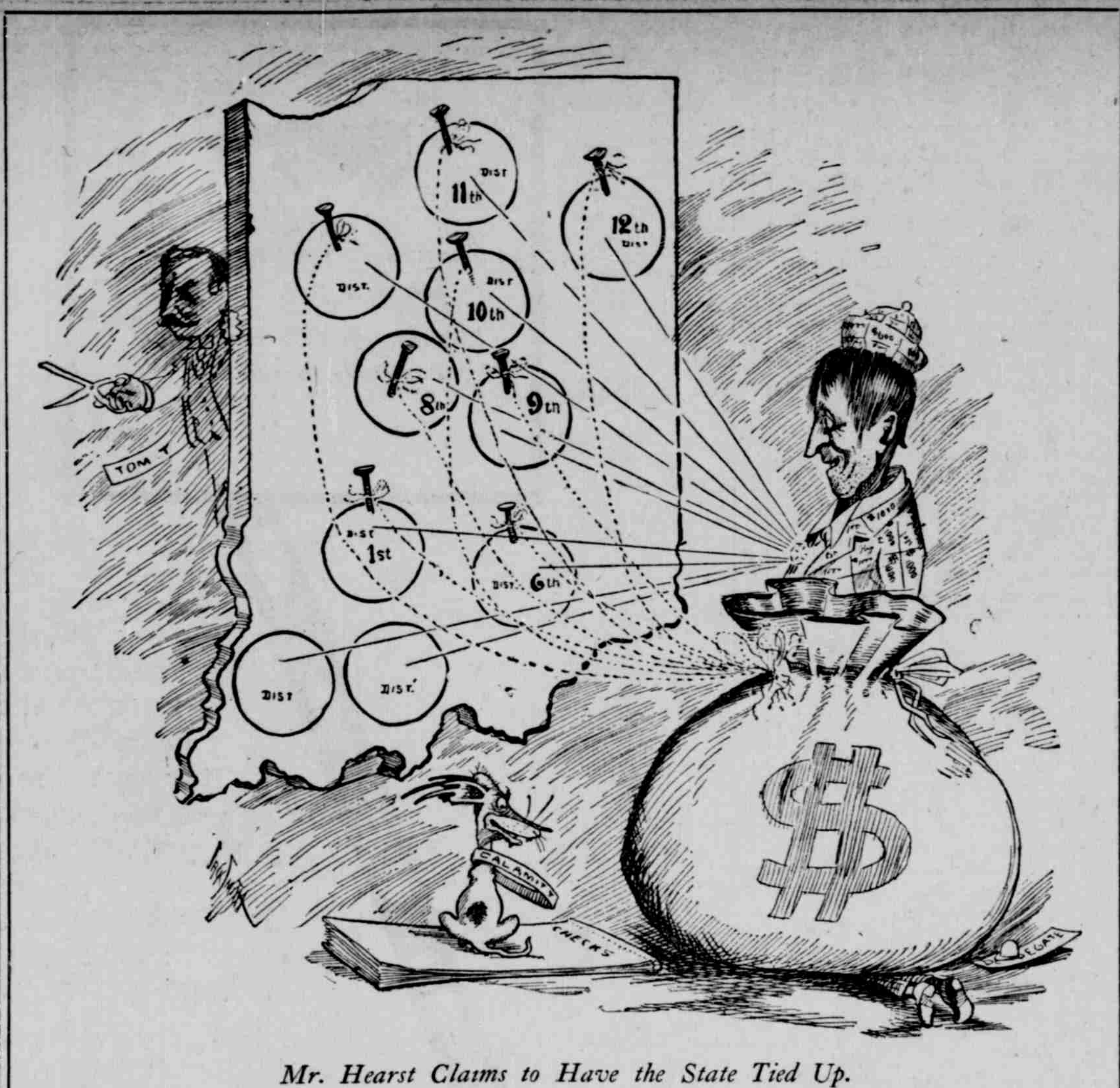
WASHINGTON, April 20.—Peter J. Osterhaus, one of the famous cavalry generals of the civil war, is to arrive in this country from his present home in Mannheim, Germany, April 25. He will be banqueted in New York April 27 by civil war veterans and later will visit Washington, where he will be received by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio. Sulloway of New Hampshire and Warner of Illinois, who served under him. He will meet the President and be given a reception by the G. A. R. and the German-American societies.

Where Only White Men Vote.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Later returns from yesterday's primaries increase to more than 15,000 Judge Blanchard's majority in the city out of a total vote of less than 20,000. His majority in the State will not fall under 20,000. Every party is busy by the Democrats and every member of the Legislature is Democratic.

Conference of Church Clubs.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—The twelfth annual meeting of the national conference of church clubs, composed of thirty clubs of laymen of the Episcopal dioceses of the United States, began here to-day. The business session was presided over by President John S. Connor, of Cincinnati, O.



Mr. Hearst Claims to Have the State Tied Up.

Obey the Mormon Church, and Says the Laws of God Are Higher Than Man's

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Church had taken any action in respect to the witness living with more than one wife.

Mr. Roberts said no action had ever been taken by the church.

Questions were asked respecting Mr. Roberts' views regarding the manifesto of 1890 against plural wives and living in polygamous relations, and the witness said he regarded the manifesto as an admission of the church and of binding force upon all members. He admitted that to disobey any of those laws would subject the member to excommunication and that he and many others who were living in polygamy at the time the rule was made against such cohabitation considered themselves under moral obligations to live with the wives they had married.

"Do you think you are morally bound to cohabit with all of your wives?" Chairman Burrows asked.

"How many children have you?"

"Thirteen living."

"How many not living?"

"Two."

"When was the last one born?"

"About two or two and one-half years ago."

CROSS EXAMINATION.

The witness then was turned over to the defense and Mr. Vancott opened the cross-examination. Mr. Vancott asked in regard to the rule which permits officials of the church to enter politics. The witness said he regarded it as merely a "leave of absence from church official duties during incumbency of political office." He said he did not regard it as an endorsement by the Mormon Church. It was brought out that in his first canvass for office, when he had not the consent or leave of absence, he was defeated. In his second canvass he was elected without the consent of the church and was elected.

Senator Bailey asked the witness's views of his testimony. He related that there could be a religious obligation which would justify him in denying his services to his state to discharge duties which would devolve on him by the acceptance of a political position.

Mr. Roberts said an emergency might arise whereby an official should resign his political office if the will of his constituents would not permit him to perform his duties in harmony with the church mandates.

Senator Bailey called attention to the church rule which forbids an official to accept Indiana office without the consent of the church unless he resigns his office in the church or is "reduced to the ranks."

In the event of such a crisis, said the witness, "I think one would have to rely on the individual's patriotism."

Observations of such a crisis, said Senator Bailey, at one time you defied the church, did you not?

"And you were defeated?"

"Yes."

"Because you refused to submit to the orders of the church?"

"Yes."

"And you thought them not unlike the"

"Mormon church?"

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"I think I was enlightened by the church," said the witness.

"And when you were enlightened and did submit to these orders you were elected?"

"I was."

Mr. Roberts said that both he and Apostle Thatcher had stood out against the church rule and that he had withdrawn his opposition to the rule and was elected to office. Senator Dubois brought out the fact that Thatcher did not submit to the church at that time and was defeated.

"I think so."

"And Senator Smoot could not reveal his oath of that character?"

The witness nodded his head in acquiescence.

Senator Bailey asked whether there was anything in the ceremony that abridged a man's freedom in any political or religious way.

The witness replied he thought not.

Chairman Burrows asked again what there was in the obligation which makes it necessary that it be kept from the world.

"Why? Because."

Do you think there is anything sacred which ought to be kept from the world?"

"I think there are some things that should be."

"Can you name one thing in that oath which should be kept from the world?"

"I cannot state it."

"Why? Because you are under obligations not to tell, or because you cannot remember?"

"I ask the committee that I may be excused from stating."

Very well, we accept your explanation," said the chairman, "and you cannot understand such an organization having such things in its obligations to members which cannot be given to the world."

The witness made no answer until reference was again made to the oath, and then he said he would like to throw any light on the matter."

Edward E. Bartlett, of Nashville, Tenn., identified certain books and documents, which had been sent to him by the Mormon propaganda at Chattanooga, Tenn. He had received these documents for the purpose of preparing a paper on Mormonism which he was to read before a Nashville club.

Before he left the state, he related conversations with George E. Fox, of the Mormon Church, who called on him when he was in the city.

Mr. Fox had been invited to attend the session of the club, and in his making address, he had been invited to make a considerable interest in the nature of this address, and Mr. Bartlett said: "Well, he told us miracles were easy. That it was no trouble at all to perform them. If a man had one arm and wanted another he could get it."

Attorney Worthington, for the defense, who is compelled to use a cane, observed, "I would like to see the man who could do that."

Continuing his story, Mr. Bartlett said Mr. Fox also told about the order of the church concerning polygamy, saying that "polygamy is all right, but it has been discontinued. Though the 'cohabs' are still followed by the church, we did not know what he meant by 'cohabs,' and he explained that he referred to those who continued to live with plural wives."

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

"I cannot. I do not feel at liberty to do so. I consider myself in trust and not at liberty to disclose what takes place."

Mr. Roberts said the obligations were secret and he thought them not unlike the

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oaths of the Masonic order or other secret societies.

"What would happen if you did reveal what took place in the temple?" asked the chairman.

"I would lose caste and be regarded as betraying a trust. If I keep faith, I cannot disclose what takes place."

"Then," pursued Chairman Burrows, "any person who takes the oath of house obligation is under oath not to reveal its nature?"

"I think so."

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The witness nodded his head in acquiescence.

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